

REVENUE SOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

Funding for IDOT's transportation programs comes from several state and federal sources, including user fees and general revenue funds. Local matching funds come from a variety of sources.

Federal and state funding sources are as follows:

Highways and Traffic Safety

Nearly all funding for planning, constructing and maintaining Illinois' highway system comes from highway use taxes - fees collected from motorists who use the system. The following list indicates the sources for those fees:

FEDERAL

Highway Trust Fund

18.3 cents per gallon tax on gasoline; 24.3 cents per gallon diesel tax; 12.9 cents per gallon tax on gasohol; and other user fees (excise taxes on tires and auto parts)

STATE

Motor Fuel Tax

19 cents per gallon; and 2.5 cents per gallon differential for diesel fuel

Vehicle Registration Fees

Sales Tax Revenue Transfer

1.7 percent

Series A Bonds

(Repaid with highway user revenues)

Public Transportation

The following federal and state sources provide funding to transit systems for capital projects and operating assistance:

FEDERAL

Mass Transit Account of the federal Highway Trust Fund

A portion of revenues from federal fuel taxes is deposited for capital projects

General Fund

Capital and operating assistance

STATE

Series B Bonds

Capital assistance and primary match for federal funds

Strategic Capital Improvement Program Bonds

Capital assistance to Northeastern Illinois



Public transportation provides mobility for individuals, improves air quality and reduces traffic congestion.

General Revenue Fund

Reimbursement to transit districts that provide reduced fares for services to students, the elderly and individuals with disabilities;

Public Transportation Fund for state operating assistance to the Regional Transportation Authority;

Metro East Public Transportation Fund for state operating assistance to the St. Louis Metro East area;

Downstate Public Transportation Fund for state operating assistance to 16 downstate transit agencies; and

Some capital assistance for projects with a short service life that do not qualify for bond funding.

Airports

The following funding sources for airports include a combination of user fees, bonds and general revenues:

FEDERAL

Federal Airport and Airway Trust Fund

Aviation user fees

STATE

Series B Aeronautics Bonds

General Revenue Fund

In addition to federal and state funding sources, a \$3 Passenger Facility Fee per flight from O'Hare International and Midway airports is collected by the City of Chicago and used for capital improvements at the two airports and at the Gary, Indiana, airport.

Rail Transportation

Funds for the state-supported Amtrak rail passenger service, projects to develop high-speed rail, and rail freight improvements come from the following sources:

FEDERAL

Highway Trust Fund

A nominal amount of funding for high speed rail demonstration projects

Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund

Recycled federal loan funds

STATE

General Revenue Fund

State Rail Freight Loan Repayment Fund

Recycled state loan funds



Rail passenger service is an important part of the state's multi-modal transportation system.

STATE BUDGET

The annual budget funds the first year of five-year capital programs for highways, public transportation, airports and rail. It also funds highway operations and maintenance, operating assistance for public transportation and state-supported rail passenger service, traffic safety programs and administrative support. The chart shows appropriations based on Illinois government’s fiscal year, July 1–June 30.

FY99 APPROPRIATIONS — \$2,780.4 MILLIONS

